

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 178.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,

OILS, VARNISH, AND OTHER

ARTISTS' SUNDRIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS

FOR WOMEN IN THE TROPICS FROM

\$5. PER DOZEN.

TEA TASTERS' SCALES AND TIME

GLOASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES

IN TIN FOIL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [437]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [437]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN-YUEN,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANG TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS, H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. W. M. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & CO., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts;

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY-OF-LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000; PAID UP.....£200,000
PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY COMPANY.

KOOLANGSOO, AMOY, (CHINA)

(CLOSE TO THE UNION CHAPEL)

IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN NOVELTIES.

CONSISTING OF—

TRAVELLING BAGS, FANCY ARTICLES,

TRAVELLING TRUNKS, LADIES'

WORK BOXES, PENCIL CASES,

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY,

ELECTROPLATED

G. O. O. D. S.

&c., &c., &c.

EMILE PFANKUCHEN.

Amoy, 25th July, 1882. [527]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed to Sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY,

the 21st August, 1882, at 2 P.M., on the Premises—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

Registered in the Land Office as INLAND

LOT No. 201, measuring North 37 feet,

South 47 feet, East 66 feet, West 60 feet,

containing in the whole, 2,616 square feet,

together with the 3 HOUSES in Hollywood

Road, Nos. 33, 35 and 37; and 3 HOUSES

in Upper-Holmes Row, Nos. 2, 4, and 6.

Yearly Crown Rent, £8.15.0.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1882. [570]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 22nd August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,

BY ORDER of the MORTGAGEE,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

Registered in the Land Office as INLAND

LOT No. 513, measuring North and South sides 523 feet, on the East and West sides 521 feet, containing in the whole, 2,750 square feet.

Yearly Crown Rent, £8.15.0.

Together with the 4 HOUSES in Queen's Road

West, Nos. 266, 268, 270 and 272.

For Particulars, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1882. [571]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to offer for Sale by

Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd August, 1882, at TWO O'CLOCK P.M.,

at the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Comprising—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

situate in Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Queen's Road and measuring thereon 175 feet or thereabouts, on the South side thereof on Ground now, or formerly in the possession of Government, and measuring thereon 175 feet, on the East side thereof on Inland Lot No. 37, and measuring thereon 220 feet, and on the West side thereof on Inland Lot No. 35, and measuring thereon 220 feet, which said PIECE of GROUND is Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 74. Together with the 48 MES-SAGES thereon for the residue of a term of 75 years and for the further term of 924 years.

The Property will be offered for Sale in 48 Lots

and will be Sold subject to the respective lettings and tenancies thereof and to the Crown Rent and Covenants payable and to be performed thereafter.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Hongkong

or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1882. [524]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to offer for Sale by

Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 24th August, 1882, at Two O'CLOCK P.M.,

at the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Comprising—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

situate in Stanton Street, Victoria, Hongkong, abutting on the North and East side thereof on Stanton Street, and measuring thereon 130 feet or thereabouts, on the South West side thereof on other Portion of the said Lot and measuring thereon 132 feet or thereabouts, on the North West side thereof on Sir Wong Street, and measuring thereon 205 feet or thereabouts, on the South East side thereof on Inland Lot No. 94 and measuring thereon 205 feet or thereabouts, which said PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND is Registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 157. Together with the 42 MES-SAGES thereon for the residue of a term of 99 years.

The Property will be offered for Sale in 42 Lots

and will be Sold subject to the respective lettings and tenancies thereof and to the Crown Rent and Covenants payable and to be performed thereafter.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Hongkong

or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1882. [524]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to offer for Sale by

Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 25th August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Comprising—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

situate in Stanton Street, Victoria, Hongkong, abutting on the North and East side thereof on Stanton Street, and measuring thereon 130 feet or thereabouts, on the South West side thereof on other Portion of the said Lot and measuring thereon 132 feet or thereabouts, which said PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND is Registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 157. Together with the 42 MES-SAGES thereon for the residue of a term of 99 years.

The Property will be offered for Sale in 42 Lots

and will be Sold subject to the respective lettings and tenancies thereof and to the Crown Rent and Covenants payable and to be performed thereafter.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Hongkong

or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1882.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

SUMMER REQUISITES.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

CARBOLIC SOAPS.

BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

SELTZOGENESES.

EYE PROTECTORS.

E.A.R.-F.L.U.G.S.,
FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VIN-SANTE.

FELLOW'S SYRUP.

OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHILOAGOGUE,
&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
AERATED WATER,
MANUFACTURERS,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG,
ESTABLISHED 1841.

PRESS PRIVILEGES.

BANDMANN V. FRASER-SMITH.

The fundamental privileges of the press are common to every British subject, and they are freedom of speech and pen. But in wicked hands this great privilege becomes dangerous on account of its degenerating into license. In the case of newspapers this license tends to intrude into the privacy of life and proclaim on the house-top that which should only be known in the home circle. This is particularly noticeable in society journals.

When a public man is criticised from malevolent motives as a private individual, and when his domestic actions are subjected to condemnation in order to undermine his public reputation or character, then the newspaper is transgressing its right and abusing its privileges. Fair or candid criticism on subjects where the writer feels that he has a moral duty to perform, or to protect a legitimate public interest, comes within the privileges of a newspaper. Fair comments on the public acts of public men are allowable. But where a journalist writes from a *caecilius scribendi* wilfully and falsely, and maliciously injures the good name of an institution or individual then he places himself within the ban of the law which can be invoked against him. If comments too on public men are made a medium for private malice or exceed the bounds of fair criticism or by falsely imputing improper motives, even if the belief in such motives existed, they are actionable. This is a general exposition of the law on the subject which has no respect for persons and which is as much binding on the individual as on the institution known as a newspaper.

The tyranny of the press is the worst species of tyranny on account of the subjective character of its operations. And when a newspaper becomes a terror to respectability as brigands in some countries are the scourge of the community, it is time for honest journalists to act like law abiding people and help to bring the offender to justice by expressing their abhorrence of his conduct. This has been done in Hongkong where press privileges have been rankly abused by a person named Fraser-Smith, and he has suffered one of the consequences—legal punishment. This person having a printing office at his disposal, started a newspaper called the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and commenced operation by abusing all who differed from him. His hand was against every one, and every man's hand was against him, though many were frightened to repel his attacks. In the course of language he assaulted individuals and institutions alike, and when an amendment failed he had recourse to the last resource of law-pooists—that of raking up unpleasant incidents of a private nature and throwing them in the face of the party he attacked with unblushing effrontery. The man was a perfect scoundrel. He was like a mad dog snarling and barking at every one, and running "anok" through the place and biting the first man he met, and by some he was held to be a perfect terror. By the lower class he was admired. There is always a class who mistake Billingsgate for fine writing and continual journalistic swearing, as exhibition of talent, and such people were the supporters of the *Telegraph*. The attacked Her Bandmann most slanderously, and vilified him most atrociously. Her Bandmann then proceeded against him criminally for libel. The defendant was able to prove nothing, and he only showed that he had passed the boundary of ordinary impudence and shamelessness. He was found guilty and the Chief Justice sentenced him to two months' imprisonment. Pending and after the pronouncing of sentence the *Telegraph* made two confessions of repentance, then retreated, then printed more libel and finally went into gnashing of teeth at the judge and society in general for relegating its chief "Behind the Bars." The plaintiff in the case did good service for the Colony in defending his fair fame from the aspersions of a low and upstart writer; for he at once caused it to be shown that this man could not assail with impunity the characters of individuals, nor could he when once convicted escape with a nominal penalty. In passing sentence on the defendant, His Honour intimated that in the case of a journalist, putting himself outside the pale of an honourable profession, like Mr. Fraser-Smith did, "he would be treated like a criminal in this respect, and that his journalistic character should either mitigate or increase his sentence." The defendant had been a nuisance to the community, and here a bad character as the conductor of his journal, (so had that no newspaper recognised him as belonging to the profession); and His Lordship passed a heavier sentence on him than he would have done in the case of a man who perhaps had been more signed against than sinned. We agree with the opinion of the Judge on this point, and we heartily concur in the step he has taken to show that a course of vile slander shall meet with commensurate punishment when the offender stands guilty on one charge before the court. The sentence of the court meets with our approval, and we trust that it will deter journalistic outlaws and braves of the pen from adopting such a line of conduct as that which has been placed Mr. Fraser-Smith "Behind the Bars."—*Singapore Straits Intelligence*, 9th August, 1882.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before Five O'Clock will oblige us at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1882.

DANIEL EDWARD BANDMANN, actor and tragedian, has again appeared in his true colors, and in a fashion which must afford a vast deal of gratification to Sir George Phillips, and the gentleman who composed the jury in the recent libel case; more especially after the disgraceful disclosures made public by the eminent one's sudden and not particularly creditable flight from this Colony. Whatever opinions may exist as to the justice of the decision arrived at in the BANDMANN v. FRASER-SMITH cause *ellebre*, we feel quite assured that it will be universally admitted by all disinterested persons that the plaintiff had little reason to complain of the result of the trial. Suynder most certainly received his "pound of flesh" if not rather more than his just due. SIVLOCK, however, does not appear to be satisfied with his "pound of flesh"; like poor OLIVER TWIST he greedily asks for more. By the English mail steamer *Pebble* we received an enclosure from Singapore, addressed in the fine Roman hand of DANIEL EDWARD BANDMANN to "Mr. Supt. Late Editor of Telegraph, Gaol, Hongkong". The last word but one of the address, which, by the way, is carefully underlined, is doubtless meant for *gabt*; but after the famous sentence written by BANDMANN on the advertisement account which he vainly tried to repudiate—"Let them pay what ordered it"—we could scarcely expect the eminent one's orthography to be—in any way—superior to his morality. The enclosure is—a "galley proof" of an article headed "Press Privileges," evidently from the facile pen of the author of the comic sketch, "DANIEL EDWARD BANDMANN" in "Mus. of the Time," which caused so much laughter at the recent trial. As we have not the slightest desire to suppress the fact that we are undergoing a sentence of two months' detention as a first-class misdemeanant-in-Victoria Gaol for accusing the notorious BANDMANN of being a woman-beater, a blackguard, a liar, a braggart, and a coward, it affords us no small measure of satisfaction to be able to present to the Hongkong community and the world at large some further evidence of the true character of the man whom a Hongkong Jury and a Hongkong Judge considered it possible for a public news paper to libel; and therefore we publish Mr. BANDMANN's *bonne bouche* exactly as it stands, *verbatim et literatim*.

slanderor of the first water? We have a slight acquaintance with one Mr. CARMICHAEL, but surely this newly fledged editor cannot be the man! There is an old Scotch saying about there being "mair Mitchells than the Mitchells o' Meigle," and it may be that there are more CARMICHAELS in the Far East than the half-starved hobbled boy

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WE observe that a number of leading manufacturers met at Cologne last month, and adopted resolutions declaring that the binetrical agitation is most injuriously affecting the economic interests of the country, and that the Government should express a determination to carry out a good currency policy without undue haste.

Russia's insatiable appetite for territory, observes the *Overland Mail*, is again exhibiting itself. Men, as all know, has gone the way of most Central Asian towns. Now Shurukhs, or Surukhs, is apparently doomed. A Russian officer saying there is alleged to have expressed the opinion that the expenses now being incurred by the Persian Government in fortifying the town were useless, as it would soon change ownership. If expostulated with, Russia will, of course, urge—and with justice, too—that this was only the "incontinent remark of some petty officer," and that the integrity of Persia was never more sacred than to-day. Yet, somehow or other, history has an aptitude for repeating itself in Asian politics, and these "incontinent remarks" have very generally proved the forerunners of the accomplished events they prophetically foreshadowed.

Another half past nine on Thursday morning Chinese Lukong No. 190 observed a crowd of over a hundred Celestials congregated on Praya Central, to whom a bricklayer named Chun Achuan was busily engaged in selling Tsz Fa lottery tickets. He arrested the man, who was this morning fined \$50 for a month's hard labor, by Mr. Wodehouse. Failing to produce the Mexicans, the bricklayer went to join another pretty considerable crowd in Victoria Gaol. Mr. Hung Kam Sing, second interpreter at the Police Court, gave a graphic description to the Magistrate of the *modus operandi* of the Tsz Fa swindle. According to his account, the lottery consists of 36 names or signs, embracing cockroaches, white ants, frogs, centipedes, scorpions, cobras and other harmless things. It is open to the speculator to stake what he pleases on any of the signs. Some time during the day the swindle is opened, and the winning sign, previously chosen by the managers, announced: Should you have pinned your faith on a cockroach, for instance, and that interesting insect turn up trumps, you receive thirty times the amount of your stake. A number of men, the interpreter said, make a living by acting as brokers between the public and the Tsz Fa swindling establishments, of which there are two in the Colony, which drive a roaring trade, over a thousand dollars being staked daily at the two establishments. Women, domestic servants, and coolies are the principal patrons of Tsz Fa; the women going in "big licks." The decision in the appeal case in the Wal Sing lottery business last year gave an impetus to Tsz Fa, as the police since then had not interfered with the swindle so much as before, and the interpreter said that a fine of \$200 would not be felt by the establishment. Sergeant Quincy also made a contribution to the literature of the Tsz Fa fraud, corroborating everything the interpreter said, and adding that the winning sign was put into an earthenware box and opened twice a day, at 6 a.m. and 4 p.m., in the public street or any place where the police did not happen to be about. We really think that severe measures should be taken to suppress a swindle which absorbs so much of the hard earnings of the native community, and we have reason to believe that the speculation in Tsz Fa is not confined to the Chinese.

As will be seen by advertisement, Chiarini's Royal Italian Circus and Menagerie will shortly visit us; they are on the way down from Shanghai by the French Mail. Additions to the many attractions of this mammoth Show have been made since Signor Chiarini left Hongkong. Gilbert Sarony of the "Tourist Troupe" has been engaged for the side-splitting business. Sarony is a well-known funny man, and should prove a great draw; his humour, unless he has much altered since we last saw him in Australia, is about as pungent as a fifty-horse-power mustard pouf, and his singing and dancing abilities are of a very high order. The Imperial Shimizu Japanese Troupe have also been engaged, and will doubtless attract many people to Bowrington. The "Japs" are very clever performers, and have not been seen much in this Colony. The exhibitions given by a small Japanese troupe, first under the management of a well-known local tonsorial artist, and afterwards under the direction of an aspiring *Impresario* who lost money by the transaction some three years ago, were well patronised and greatly applauded. The many other celebrities under the guidance of the "King of horse educators" are sure to be in capital form, and should the weather turn out favorable, the Signor may count on a good season. The Low-foos and Herr Neils Johnson are sure to attract many Celestials, while the fair equestriennes will doubtless be admired by the lovers of the sex and daring horsemanship. On the occasion of the visit of the Italian Opera troupe, we were informed, through the medium of a Shanghai paper, that a Hongkonger had been knocked all of a heap by the charms of one of the fair artists, and only got relief by delivering himself, self, of half a league or so of poetry. When Chiarini was last here a similar affray took place. A correspondent, who had been smitten with the charms of one of the ladies (we won't mention her name as the others might feel scotched over it) also rushed into poetry. A bundle of the rubbish was sent in to us, but, as the writer did not forward his name and also wanted payment, we merely scanned it and sent the messenger back with a small note to his master advising him to try the *Sketch Wrangler* with his poetry, as our \$5 a week bard could yank off better stuff in his slack times. We have not seen the poem in the evening print, and lest the poet might unbuckle himself again and lash out with renewed vigor, we take this opportunity of letting the youthful Byron know that we shall esteem it a favor if he will not send to us when he next lets himself loose. The poem was a very flattering one and embraced a wide range of feeling. We give one of the verses to show there is no animosity between ourselves and the luckless bard.

CHIARINI'S FAIR MAID.

Round the ring she goes,

With a joyful, gay, gay noise;

She is the cause of loud applause;

As the *her affy* above.

We were rather dubious about the agility part of the verse; however, sawdust is sawdust.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ATTORNEY—"Have you ever been in this court before, sir?" Witness—"Yes, sir; I have been here often." Attorney—"Ha, ha! been here often, have you? Now tell the court what for?" Witness (slowly)—"Well, I have been here at least half a dozen times to try and collect that tailor's bill you owe me."

TAKING one thing with another, says a contemporary, the bailiff's life is not a happy one, even in England. In Ireland it is simply worse than that of a toad under a hawthorn. Curiously enough, no one seems to love the poor bailiff. He is looked upon by everybody with suspicion, and by the majority of people with hatred. Yet he is often a mild and laudable man, having no other object in life than to carry out the law, of which he is but a mere mechanical part. No one has a good word to say for him, and the ordinary citizen can in any way hurt his feelings or damage his person he is only too glad to do so. The other day a Sunderland bailiff went on board the Scotch schooner *Vigilant*, lying in the River Wear, in order to serve a writ of attachment in a collision suit. Directly he got on board the skipper made all sail and went away, taking the unfortunate bailiff with him. We do not know whether the luckless limb of the law is fond of sea voyages or not, but if he is at all subject to sea-sickness he will have a pleasant voyage. A day of reckoning, however, will inevitably come to that skipper. [The skipper got off cheaply—with a fine of fifty shillings.—Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

CARDINAL McCauley, replying on July 11th to an address presented to him by a delegation of 600 members of the United Confraternities of Dublin, said that it was no small consolation to him to hear words of welcome and encouragement from the large number of persons assembled, there—peaceful men, who continued giving convincing proof of their devotion to God and religion. He believed that in elevating him to the Cardinalate the Pope wished to mark his sense of Ireland's fidelity to the Church. But they must not allow themselves to be deluded by the fidelity of their forefathers. The powers that men exerted against the Church of St. Patrick had been hitherto defeated; but it would be a fatal mistake to suppose that these powers had been crushed. Formerly the attack was from without; now it was from within; and the weapons were now peaceful men, who continued giving convincing proof of their devotion to God and religion. He believes that the measure should become law, and therein lies the offence. He explains that his wife's unmannerly sisters are the plagues of his life. He says it rarely happens that one or other of these spinster is not staying at his house, and that on each visit they rarely fail to do their utmost to enhance the happiness of their wedded sister by promoting parties and in other ways. The consequence is that he finds himself put to no end of expense and inconvenience, and that he sees no prospect of relief until the whole lot are married off. He adds that if it once became known that a man could marry his wife's sister the matter would be at an end, for he would only have to commence a pointed flirtation with each sister in succession to secure a clearance of his house in a short space of time. This is decidedly cruel, and we hope that in future he will not receive her husband's remonstrances in the manner which might fairly have been expected. Considering the fact that he was weak enough to pay his debts.

A LONDON paper writes:—Of Ascot scandal there is, of course, abundance, with more or less foundation in fact; but I have heard of nothing particularly notable with the exception of the silly proceedings of a well-known Viscountess, who has let her most unfortunate husband in for liabilities to the tune of something over £10,000, in satisfaction of debts that his wife booked on her own account, but unluckily for him, did not win the husband had expressly forbidden his wife to indulge her mania for reckless gambling, which, before now, has put him to serious inconvenience; but her ladyship was not to be restrained, and did not receive her husband's remonstrances in the manner which might fairly have been expected. Considering the fact that he was weak enough to pay his debts.

A COOLIE and a chair coolie were up before Mr. Wodehouse this morning charged with creating a disturbance in the public street. A Sikh constable saw the defendants and two others pummelling each other with their fists in Queen's Road East yesterday, and succeeded in arresting the former; the other two bolted. The fighting was freely admitted by the defendants, but the chair coolie made a defence which, if truthful, entitles him to a large meed of praise. He said the coolie was insulting a woman, conduct so opposed to all his ideas of what was due to his lovely countrywoman, whom, although only a chair coolie, he held in the highest veneration, that he could not stand it, and so proceeded to arrest the fellow. The coolie denied insulting the lady intentionally, whatever he meant by that, admitted that the chair coolie wanted to arrest him, but failed to see why he should do so. The coolie was a woman, conduct so opposed to all his ideas of what was due to his lovely countrywoman, whom, although only a chair coolie, he held in the highest veneration, that he could not stand it, and so proceeded to arrest the fellow. The coolie denied insulting the lady intentionally, whatever he meant by that, admitted that the chair coolie wanted to arrest him, but failed to see why he should do so. The coolie was a woman, conduct so opposed to all his ideas of what was due to his lovely countrywoman, whom, although only a chair coolie, he held in the highest veneration, that he could not stand it, and so proceeded to arrest the fellow. The coolie denied insulting the lady intentionally, whatever he meant by that, admitted that the chair coolie wanted to arrest him, but failed to see why he should do so. 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About five o'clock this morning a Chinaman fell overboard from a coal junk off No. 2 Police Station, Wan-chai. One of the junk men jumped promptly after him, but the man had sunk almost immediately. The body was recovered about ten o'clock and sent to the Civil Hospital, where an inquest will be held on Monday evening.

A SPORTSMAN, who had £25 stolen from him at Shrewsbury races received, a few days afterwards, an anonymous letter accompanying a £5 note, and enclosed in the following terms:

"Dear Sir, I stole your money, Remorse naws at my conscience, and I send some of it back. When remorse naws again I will send some more."

In a notice of the 500 ragamuffins, yeapt soldiers, in the private pay of H.E. Viceroy Tsin Yü-ying, the *Holy Coddler* of lower Wyndham Street, in its last night's issue, writes of them as the "marital sons of Ham" and after a wishy-washy description of where they came from, and where they have gone to, in which the phrases, "we believe" and "if we recollect rightly" occupy prominent places, has, a quiet, behind-the-door dig at somebody in the following strain:—"We give the above for the information of our readers who may have been misled by the news published in other quarters as to the mission of the Yang-woo and her freight of 500 soldiers." Now, as it is just possible that by some extensive stretch of fancy we may be thought to be one of the quarters alluded to as having misled our readers with erroneous information regarding the ragamuffins aforesaid, we take the trouble to set matters right and saddle the blame on the proper jackass. The *Fried-Fish Wrappier* mind had not the pluck to state plainly what authority gave the misleading intelligence, and spoke of the matter in the plural sense so as to implicate, by inference, ourselves as one of the quarters. We disclaim all connection with the stupid meddler. In two of its late issues the *P.-P.* has mud-headed brother at the top of the street, served out the rubbish which has called forth the feeble left-hander from the "Oracle of truth;" and had this eminent authority corrected the *Daily Press* in a thoroughly-honest fashion, we should have remained silent and satisfied, though we think so very little of the *Wrappier's* capacity in the press-correcting or any other line, that we should have performed no war-dance of joy at such a feeble ally having joined our crusade. As the morning gatherer let the *Saint* slide for its hash-up over the signalling of the English mail, we think it would have been only fair and decent on the part of the "Oracle" to have reciprocated in this *Yang-Woo* business; however, as there was just the off chance that we might be given a quiet one on the nose along with the *D.-P.*, the opportunity could not be missed. We were under the impression that the scissors-and-paste man of our morning contemporary had no more imagination than a flat iron; we find, however, that we were mistaken. He has some imagination, but not much; and the source whence he drew his graphic picture of the *Triad* party and the slaughter which was shortly to take place at Kowloon City and prevent the swelling of crime in this Colony, is, it is to be hoped in the public interest, pretty nearly exhausted. Cannot the two chiefs of the *Fish Wrappier* and their *Maffin Worry* combine and concentrate their joint, eminent talents in the production of an interesting treatise on how to make treacle pudding, or a dissertation on turnips and wyrds? By doing so they would doubtless create a sensation, but we do not venture to say what sort of one it would be. We were rather astonished a few nights ago to hear that two eminent literary men in this colony were medallists, i.e. had gained a medal each in a competition. Our informant said he did not care about giving the names of the eminent ones, as it might make us envious. However, he did tell us that one of the medallists had gained his trophy in a porridge-eating match, while the other had been decorated as first-prize man in a grinning-through-a-horse-collar contest. We asked no further questions; the latter part of the story having enabled us to spot the parties instantly. We beg to say that we do not envy them in the least.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

The Standard anticipates that the effect in Egypt of the bombardment of the fort of Alexandria by the English fleet will all the other armaments of Europe shrink from the operation will be magical. By a few cannon shots we have recovered the ground lost by months of feeble diplomatising, of shilly-shallying ultimatums, and incredible forbearance. It will now be understood that, having once struck, England will strike again, and yet again, and again once more, until the ends she has proclaimed to be necessary have been attained. Nor is it in Egypt alone that the reverberation of our guns will produce a wholesome and in the end pacific effect. It was about time that the millions of Asiatics who have the good fortune to live under our just and civilising rule should convince themselves that benevolence is not our only virtue, but that to consider for others we add justice to ourselves, and with an earnest love of peace we combine the good of war. Those Powers, too, nearer home that have lately traded on our supposed amiability will now be better informed of our character.

The moment is favourable for a proper settlement of the Egyptian question—for a settlement conformable to our interests and requirements. It is to be hoped that it will not be allowed to slip away, and that we shall not show ourselves poorer at the council-board than we have shown ourselves in action.

The Times thinks that Arabi has received a lesson which neither he nor those who supported him, whether openly or secretly, are at all likely to forget. The position of the English fleet at Alexandria is rendered secure for the future, and Arabi is probably convinced by this time that if the provocation is renewed the lesson will be repeated. The indirect effects of the engagements are likely to be no less important than the direct effects. The recent events certainly made it less likely than ever that the Porte will consent to execute the will of Europe. But they unmistakably show that, whether the Porte does the work or not, the work itself will be done. The English Government has not acted without full consideration for the susceptibilities of other Powers, the Porte included. But it has acquired the conviction, sustained by every proof of which such a conviction is capable, that there is no security either for the tranquillity of Egypt itself

or for the established interests of the European Powers in the country so long as the Arab remains unsubdued, and on that conviction it has acted. On that conviction it will continue to act until the end is accomplished. The Powers of Europe may have doubted its determination at one time, but they can doubt it no longer. Nor, on the other hand, have they shown any disposition to question the propriety of its action. The Times does not hesitate to say that the effect of England's determination has been to produce the most favourable impression both on public opinion and on the judgment of statesmen in Europe.

The Daily Telegraph is sure that this strong and stern course on the part of Her Majesty's Government must be cordially approved, and heartily supported by all patriotic persons. No dissatisfaction on the part of weak allies, false friends, or astonished diplomats should cause the urgent circumstances of the case to be forgotten. In following up this energetic policy to the end, with a determination to suppress the mutiny of the Arab colonels, and to place the Canal beyond their power of mischief, the Government deserves, and will receive, public applause and support. Their course, may have deserved more than one ingenious and secret combination, but it has been in this last step the right, the necessary, and the becoming course, and those who complain of it will not find faint echoes here. Its effect upon the Porte and upon the Conference remains yet to be developed; but just as Englishmen will not be disengaged to learn that the mutineers under Arabi have made a good fight and given our blue-jackets plenty of hard work, so their spirits will be raised to see the Queen's flag flying alone and unassisted in a duty specially devolving upon the chief naval Power. All that the situation now needs is resolution and straightforward conduct.

The Daily News believes that the situation has so completely changed by recent events that it is scarcely worth while to speculate on what might otherwise have been the attitude of the Porte. But if it was intended to make use of his authority in the way of intervention or otherwise, the destruction of the fortifications of Alexandria will not have facilitated that design. One immediate result of the bombardment cannot be welcomed in England. The Suez Canal has been closed against mercantile traffic by order of the English Admiral. The Daily News can only hope that the protest of M. Victor Lessens, chief agent of the Canal Company, against this proceeding will not excite in France any feeling of irritation against England. M. Gambetta spoke in one of the Bureaux of the Chamber of the danger lest others should aggrandise themselves at the expense of France; and M. Gambetta, though neither in office nor in power, may represent in this respect a real popular sentiment. The position in which we stand is a critical one. The Daily News earnestly trusts that more serious steps still may not be taken, and that more blood may not be shed.

The Scotsman maintains that, in spite of the grave nature of the step, there will be general satisfaction that the ironclads have spoken. Arabi has now had an opportunity of learning how heavily we can strike; and if anything short of complete annihilation is likely to rouse him from his fool's paradise, it is such a lesson, as he received yesterday. Now that we have once let slip the dog of war, our course of action is to a certain extent removed from our own control. The true policy in the circumstances is simply full-preparation, and ability to strike home when the emergency arises.

The Glasgow Herald perceives that if there are difficulties abroad for the Government there are others at home. While this proof of an ability to engage in a spirited foreign policy is distressing to the Tories, who thought they had a monopoly of that sort of thing, it is regarded by the Radicals, who, by their platform performances, are deeply pledged to non-intervention. On the principle which had so much vogue at the elections—that British interests are as nothing compared with the development of national institutions—the policy of the Government cannot be defended at all.

Whatever stake we may have in our highway to India, it must go by the board so long as Arabi is allowed by his countrymen to retain the elevation to which he has hoisted himself. To such a school of politicians it does not matter that Arabi is nothing more than a military despot who has rebelled against his Sovereign, broken the treaties by which his country is bound, and tyrannises over a people that only wants union to overthrow him. If we are to lose all concern for British interests merely because this adventurer has succeeded up to this time, then the Government have made a mistake which they will not easily defend when their policy is debated.

The Irish Times is of opinion that the bombardment of Alexandria, if not a naval operation that brings us much glory, was carried out in such a way as to show that gunners and seamen, of old, are equal to greater tasks. The fleet probably no further work assigned to it, but Arabi and his army must do something that will render additional steps necessary. It is of vast importance that they cannot effect a retreat to Cairo if the fleet have orders to stop them from going there. The protest of the Suez Canal Company under the Lessens influence is the idlest use of words.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bolge* left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 22nd ultimo; she will be due here on or about the 31st.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Tamadae* left Port Darwin on the 10th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 23rd.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kwongsang* left Singapore on the 16th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd.

The steamer *String Castle*, from London, left Singapore on the 16th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Mr. FALCONER & Co's REGISTER.)

YESTERDAY.

Thermometer 9 A.M. 70° 75°

Thermometer 1 P.M. 70° 75°

Thermometer 4 P.M. 81°

Thermometer 7 P.M. (Wet bulb) 79°

Thermometer 10 P.M. 79°

Thermometer 1 A.M. 70° 75°

Thermometer 4 A.M. 70° 75°

Thermometer 7 A.M. 70° 75°

Thermometer 10 A.M. 70° 75°

Thermometer 1 P.M. 70° 75°

Thermometer 4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 77°

Thermometer 7 P.M. 79°

Thermometer Maximum 79°

Thermometer Minimum (over night) 77°

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES" by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at £1, may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSSELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"CONQUEST"

will be despatched for the above Port, on

THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1882. [578]

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.

THE American Ship

"ELLA S. THAYER"

Davis, Master, will load here for the above

Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1882. [576]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L.T. I. American Ship

"SEA WITCH"

Drew, Master, will load here for the above

Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1882. [577]

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.

THE American Ship

"G. C. H. A. R. I. N. I. S."

ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS AND PERFORMING ANIMALS.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1882.

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Now.

A fair amount of business has been done in banks this morning at 134 per cent. premium for cash; 137 for end of September, and 138 and 139 for end of October; the stock is very firm, and left off with buyers at the cash quotation.—Doeks have been negotiated at 50 cash, and shares at that figure are still wanted.

Luzons have risen two points since yesterday, and small sales have taken place at \$128 per share. The stock is firm in the market, more shares being wanted at the increased rate. Nothing in other stocks has come under our notice.

—o'clock p.m.

Banks have been negotiated at 129 per cent. premium, ex dividend. Luzons have changed hands at \$1291 per share for the end of the month; there are a few shares for sale at the cash quotation. No other stocks require special comment.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks—129 per cent. premium, ex. div. buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,575 per share, ex. div.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share, ex. div.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 870 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$245 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1025 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$320 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—50 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$28 per share premium, ex. div.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$106 per share, ex. div., buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—per sales.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$192 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Débentures)—3 cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$129 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$145 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 percent prem. ex. int'l.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—21 percent prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand 3/9.

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/9/5.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9/4.

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/9/8.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9/8.

Bank Bills, on demand 4/70.

Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/82.

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. 2243.

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. 2244.

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight 724.

Private, 30 days' sight 734.

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

New Malwa per picul, \$620

(Allowance, Taels 56).

Old Malwa per picul, \$680

(Allowance, Taels 56).

New Patna (first choice) per chest, \$502.

New Patna (bottom) per chest, \$595.

Old Patna (bottom) per chest, \$567.

New Benares (without choice) per chest, \$567.

New Benares (bottom) per chest, \$570.

Persian per picul, \$410.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths kept in the open air, in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind.

Is registered every two points: N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W., N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W.

Force of Wind: 0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 6 to 8 fresh, 8 to 10 strong, 10 to 12 violent.

State of Weather: H, Clear blue sky, C, Cloudy.

D, Drizly, F, Fog, G, Foggy, H, Hail, L, Lightning.

Squally, R, Rain, S, Snow, T, Thunder, U, Wind, V, Visiting.

The stars are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification. Rain—the hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24 a quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

None.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

August 5, ANTON, German steamer, 305, F. W. Schröder, Swatow 3rd August, Ballast.—Wieder & Co.

August 16, ASHINGTON, British steamer, 800, McDonald, Bangkok 10th August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

August 15, ASIA, Danish steamer, 880, Bjørn, Keelung 1st August, Coals.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

August 17, CARLOS, German str., 760, Haaloop, Swatow 16th August, Ballast.—Ed. Schell, & Co.

August 18, CHINAKIAN, British steamer, 799, S. M. Orr, Canton 17th August, General.—Siemssen & Co.

August 18, CHI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 1,196, Wallace, Canton 17th August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

June 29, CLIFTON, British steamer, 1,717, H. F. Holt, Newcastle 6th June, Coals.—Borneo Co., Limited.

September 28, CONQUEST, British steamer, 315, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

August 17, DALES, British steamer, 644, E. Allison, Saigon 13th August, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

August 17, EMU, Spanish steamer, 222, G. de Ortuz, Antoy 15th August, General.—Reneaud & Co.

August 19, FALCON, British steamer, 1,196, Wallace, Canton 17th August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

August 19, HOOHOO, British str., for Shanghai, and Yokohama 8th August, General.—O & O' S. S. Co.

August 19, CHEUNG HOOK KIAN, British str., for Swatow.

August 19, RAJANATHANUHAR, British str., for Bangkok.

August 19, NORWAYAN steamer, for Hoilow.

August 19, ANTON, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

August 19, ULYSSES, British steamer, for Amoy.

August 19, GERMAN, steamer, for Haiphong.

August 19, TAIPEH, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

DEPARTURES.

August 18, QUONG-ON, Chinese gunboat, for Canton.

August 18, CHOP-CHUNG, Chinese gunboat, for Canton.

August 19, EMU, Spanish steamer, for Manila.

August 19, PING-ON, British steamer, for Hoilow.

August 19, RAJANATHANUHAR, British steamer, for Bangkok.

August 19, BANGALORE, British steamer, for Yohkohama.

August 19, LENNOX, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.

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August 19, CHEUNG HOOK KIAN, British str., for Swatow.

August 19, RAJANATHANUHAR, British str., for Bangkok.

August 19, BANGALORE, British steamer, for Yohkohama.

August 19, LENNOX, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.

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